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stirring recital of the faith that is in us, and the next seven sketch the government of the United States.

Chapters nine to twenty-six, and twenty-eight are written by Prof. Ogg. Eight chapters deal with the governments of Great Britain and her colonies. Putting it in another way just about half the volume is given to the discussion of the two great leaders in democratic government. This is as it should be. Then follow three chapters dealing with the government of France; one each to the governments of Italy, Belgium and Austria-Hungary; and six to the German Empire, Prussia, and German politics. The concluding chapters (XXVII and XXVIII) present the "American War Aims" and the "Problem of International Government." The government of Russia is nowhere mentioned. The whole book is clearly and vividly written and we now have in convenient form a reliable, up-to-date volume for the study of comparative government. It will be interesting to watch the results in this hitherto neglected but important field of political study.

EDWARD McMAHON.

Fourth Message of Governor Ernest Lister to the State Legislature.
(Olympia, Frank M. Lamborn, Public Printer. 1919. Pp. 44.)

The importance of the document lies in the fact that it was issued so soon after the signing of the armistice bringing the great war to an end. Soon after the message was issued, Governor Lister was taken ill and was unable to continue in his duties. He is a Democrat and both houses of the Legislature were controlled by Republicans. However, at the close of the session the Legislature made provision for the Governor to travel in search of health and he issued public thanks to the members of the Senate and House for having given cordial and effective attention to all the items in his message.

The Frontier State (Illinois) 1818-1848. By THEODORE CALVIN PEASE. (Springfield, Illinois Centennial Commission. 1918. Pp. 475.)

This is Volume II. of the Centennial History of Illinois. There is not much, except a good example of state history, to interest readers on the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Ocean is mentioned on page 184, during a discussion of squatters. Senator Samuel A. Foot said: "Instead of legislating for them, we are to legislate after them, in full pursuit to the Rocky Mountains, or to the Pacific Ocean." Oregon is

mentioned a dozen times but on several occasions the reference was made to the Illinois town bearing the name of Oregon. On pages 277, 327 to 330, 334, 336 and 338 mentions are made of how the Oregon and Texas questions colored politics from 1844 on. The Mormons at one time proposed to settle in Oregon to free themselves from interference by the "gentiles," which is mentioned on page 356. The book carries a number of maps and illustrations and has a good index.

Idaho Chronology, Nomenclature, Bibliography. By JOHN E. REES. (Chicago, W. B. Conkey Company. 1918. Pp. 125. \$1.25.)

The little book begins with a poem, "Idaho," by Cameron McDonald. The chronology begins at 1492 with Columbus and ends with the death of Senator Brady in 1918. An article on Idaho is followed by the discussion of place names which uses most of the space in the book. Six pages of compact bibliography closes the record. It is a valuable item for collectors of Northwest Americana and may be obtained at the price mentioned above from John E. Rees, Salmon, Idaho.

Kutenai Tales. By FRANZ BOAS. (Washington Government Printing Office. 1918. P. 387.)

The Bureau of American Ethnology, in this Bulletin 59, has added another volume to the scholarly discussion of our western Indian lore. The name of Franz Boas carries far. The title page adds, "Together With Texts Collected by Alexander Francis Chamberlain." There are seventy-seven tales recorded and vocabularies of English and Kutenai words.

Japan at First Hand. By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Company. 1918. Pp. 482. \$2.50 net.)

The author says: "I have essayed to judge for myself." His judgment seems altogether sane and his observation is keen. He says: "I found the Japanese people as I describe them, very normal human beings with likes, dislikes and leanings much like other people. Their mystical quality which so many try to discover is simply a persistent belief in a spirit world and an underlying love of Japan. These are the growth of ages, enforced and inculcated by nearly three